



Behold the beames of this bright Northern Starr  
 Enflam'd by Mars, but sweetned more by Ioue. 1  
 His hands, and Lands subdues by dint of warr!  
 But far more hearts by goodnes winning love. 1  
 By both before he came, he overcame,  
 Drawing of Victory, as swift, as fame. }  
 Enam praequam Peni, Vic

MD. sculpsit 1

Sold by R. Mylbourne at the Greyhound in Pauls Church-yard

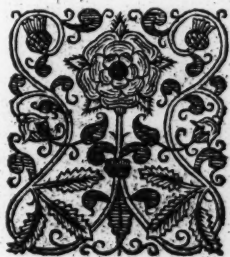


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THE NEW  
STARRE  
OF THE  
NORTH,  
SHINING VPON  
the Victorious King of  
SVVEDEN.



LONDON,  
Printed by AVGVSTINE MATHEVVES for  
ROBERT MILBOVRNE, and are to be  
sold at the Signe of the Greyhound  
in *Pauls* Church-yard.

1631.

*Handwritten signature* 8





# THE NEW STARRE OF THE NORTH,

Shining vpon the Victorious  
*King of Sweden.*

**I**N the yeere onethou-  
sand five hundred se-  
uentie two, there ap-  
peared in the heauens  
a new strange Light,  
exceeding in the ap-  
parant bignesse thereof all the fixed  
Starres, and shewing forth a bright and  
Maiesticall lustre, which was beheld,  
not onely in the night time, but also by  
some at Noone day, and became at that  
time the gaze of the world, and taske

A 4

of

of all the Astronomers of Europe: many of them in divers Countreyes publishing their Observations and Opinions concerning the nature of this Star, and future events fore-signified thereby: but none comparably with the most famous Astronomer of our time, called *Tycho Brahe*, a Nobleman of *Denmarke*: who, by the advantage of his large and curious \* Instruments, and uncessant paines in Astronomicall Observations, more exactly then any other setteth downe the true Place, Forme, Motion, and Height of this wondrous heavenly Lampe. Whereunto hee addeth also his Iudgement what euent it portendeth, like to befall in the yeeres neere following the said Apparition. Accordingly hee treateth of the sayd Starre in about 500 pages of his Booke called by the name of *Astronomica Progygnasmata*, which Booke in the yeere 1593 was honoured by the Attestation of King *Iames* our late Soueraigne of blessed memory, in manner following.

*Iames*

\* By a strange instinct of providence were those admirable Instruments made and erected by *Tycho* a little before the appearing of this Starre, as if either the star had stayed for his tooles, or he had fore-seene the birth of that starre.

(3)

*James by the grace of God  
King of Scots, to the No-  
ble Tycho Brahe, Lord of  
Knudstrup, the chiefe A-  
stronomer of this age.*



*Hereas Wee haue  
vnderstood as wel by  
your letters written  
to Vs, as also by Our  
seruant \* Young,*  
*that you intend to publish those*  
*Workes of yours, which with in-*  
*vincible paines, and manifold wat-*  
*chings haue been composed by you,*  
*namely, those your excellent Astro-*  
*nomicall Exercises, stiled by you,*  
*Astronomica Progymnasmatata:*  
*Towards the publishing wherof you*  
*haue made suite vnto Vs, that Wee*  
*B would*

*\* Sir Peter  
Young some-  
time Tutor to  
King James in  
his minority.*

(4)

would vouchsafe thereunto our  
Commendation to be written by vs  
in Verse, as also our Royall Priui-  
ledge to the Impression of them.  
We haue thought fit to afford both  
those fauours to your singular good  
Deserts, and admirable Learning:  
whereof wee are not now to take no-  
tice by other mens report, or by the  
only view of your Writings, hauing  
in presence with our owne eyes and  
eares been made spectator and hear-  
er, in that very \* House or Tower  
erected and dedicated by you vnto  
Vrania the Heaucnly Muse,  
where We receiued such content by  
that goodly spectacle, & by the lear-  
ned conference which you had with  
vs, that it is hard to determine whe-  
ther be greater, the delight, or the  
admi-

\*This house is  
situated in the  
Iland called  
Huenna in  
Denmark. & is  
furnished with  
exquisite In-  
struments and  
Engines for  
Astronomie,  
which King  
James did be-  
hold in his  
voyage into  
Denmark, whe-  
hee went thi-  
ther to bring  
home his  
Queene Anne.

*admiration wherewith we now call  
the same to remembrance, &c.*

Then followeth the Tenour of the Kings Priuiledge, that none for the space of thirtie yeeres, within the Dominions of Scotland, presume to Print the said Workes, without the consent of the said *Tycho*, or his heyres.

This Letter of Priuiledge is dated from his Maiesties Court in *Halyroodhouse*, the last of *Iuly*, 1593, in the sixe and twentieth yeere of his Raigne.

Then the Latine Verses, with this Title.

*The commendation of Tycho  
Brahe his Astronomicall Treatises by  
Iames the 6. King of Scots.*

In which verses, after the description of the artificiall modell of the motion of the Planets, & fixed Starres represented in those incomparable engines erected in that house by *Tycho Brahe*, fol-

B 2

loweth

loweth also the intent of Astrologically  
prediction in these words.

*Vt miti, aut torvo aspectu longe ante  
futura*

*Præmonstrant, Regnisq; Tonans quæ fata  
volutet*

*Tychonis pandunt opera. Lege, disce:  
videbis*

*Mira: domi Mundum invenies, Cælumque  
libello. &c.*

*Iacobus Rex F. manuque propria  
scripsit.*

Great Tycho's labours also doe fore-  
show

Events, which shall befall on earth  
below,

And by disastrous, or faire aspects  
What destinies on Kingdomes God  
directs.

Reade heere, and learne. If you for  
wonders looke,

Loe heere the world at hand, the hea-  
vens by booke.

Made by King James, and written with  
his owne hand.

Made

*Tycho* in this his booke after generall observations of the motions of the heavens, treateth at large of this much admired newe Starr, (whereupon that whole Treatise is intituled *De nova Stella anni 1572.*) giving the description of the forme, place, motion, and durance thereof, and demonstrating out of his owne and other Astronomers experimentall observations, that it was not seated in the aire, but aboue in the throne of the highest Heavens, being fixed in the very chaire of *Cassiopeia* (a figure of Starres so called) he very certainly concludeth that it could not possibly be any *Comet* supposed to arise out of the vapours of the Earth elevated into the vpper Region of the ayre (according to the vulgar errour of some Philosophers) but that it was a true and proper Starr, made of heavenly matter, being none of the origi-



nall first borne lights made by the hand of God in the Creation ( which possesse an indefeisible freehold of their station to the worlds end ) but a kinde of adopted childe of the heavens, admitted onely for a Termer in that habitation, which he possessed about sixteene Moneths.

This Starre, as it was scituated in that part of the heavens, which is called *via lactea* ( the milke white way ) so it is not vnprobably supposed by *Tycho* to haue beene composed of the matter of that part of the heavens. Wherein *Tycho* avoweth that he beholdeth since the vanishing of that Starre a kind of vacuity or diversity of colour in that very place where the Starre stood, as shewing the consumption and absence of so much white ethereall matter as was vsed to the composure of that Star.

By some it was deemed to be the very same Starre, which appeared vnto the *Sages* of the East at the birth of our Saviour, and thereupon coniectured to be  
be

be the neerefore-runner of the second  
 comming of Christ, as that was the  
 attendant of his first comming. Accord-  
 ingly (as *Tycho* in this booke recor-  
 deth) *Vir admodum celebris, & de literis*  
*tam sacris, quam philosophicis præclare meri-*  
*tus, de hac stella eleganti Epigrammate sic*  
*lusit.* *Theodore Beza* a man famous in  
 this age for his great abilities in lear-  
 ning both of Humanity and Divinity,  
 made an elegant Epigram, which thus  
 endeth.

*Et, qui nascenti præluxit, nunciat idem*  
*Ecce redux reducem rursus adesse Deum.*  
*Hinc igitur felix ô turba applaude piorum*  
*Tu vero Herodes sanguinolente time.*  
 That lampe, which at our Saviours  
 birth did burne,  
 By this returning light shewes  
 Christs returne.  
 O therefore now reioyce ye sonnes  
 of God:  
 But bloody *Herod* tremble at this  
 rodde.

As

As then *Tycho*, so much more we now may say that Master *Beza* heerein did not so much intend Historicall certainty, as morall application in this his pious Poeticall rapture. And therefore well may we take vp his conclusion, as applyable to the event of Gods mercies to his Church, and iudgements against the enemies thereof.

Our learned and noble *Tycho Brahe* in the conclusion of this his worke setting downe his Astrologicall iudgment professeth the same to bee but coniecturall, ascribing vnto God onely the certaine foreknowledge of all such events vpon earth, as are caused or intimated by extraordinary apparitions of Comets or new Starres in the Heavens. And in the leading motiues to his opinion heerein he proceedeth not boldly like a rash heathenish Starre-gazer, but modestly, warily and in generall.

First, he layth this ground, most probable in it selfe, that, if there be any certaine portending inclination in such  
rare

rare and admirable apparitions, surely most in the most rare and extraordinary. But none like this (sayth *Tycho*) was ever testified by any monument of antiquity to haue bin seene in the world, except that which *Pliny* avoweth to haue beene seene and observed by *Hipparchus*, who lived toward the end of the Grecian Monarchy about 120. yeares before the birth of our Saviour.

Now if, by interpretation of event, & consent of the learned, that new starr then appearing did foreshew the declining of the *Greeke Monarchy* & the rise & strength of the *Roman Empire*, why may not this new Star being of the like kind, foreshow also *rarissimos*, *ingentes*, atq; *improvisos effectus*, strange, great, and vnexpected effects to come in the neare succeeding times in the estate of Kingdomes or Common-weales Which what they will be in particular *nulli mortalium satis perspectum iudico*. I thinke no mortall man is of counsayle.

C

Then

Pag. 802.

*Ibidem.* Then stepping forwarder to the nearer view of the kind of effects to come, he gathereth out of the Ioviall lustre of it ending in a more fiery and Martiall glaring rednesse that it promiseth prosperous successe, but intermingled with violence and trouble : as also by the place of it in the *Æquinoctiall Colure* (*vbi sacrorum indicatio*) that some great alterations are like to befall in matter of Religion, so that those devises, which by outward shew and Pharisaicall hypocrisie have long time bewitched ignorant people, shall come to their full poynt and end.

*Pag. 803.*

*Ibid.* And because the Star fixed neere the *Colure*, yet possessed the first degree of *Aries* being the place of the Spring when the day getteth advantage of the night, therby is portended some new light which shall abate and vanquish former darknesse.

*Quando.*

These generals leade but a little way vnlesse some direction follow of *quando* and *vbi* by the maine index of this *Dyall* pointing vnto time and place.

As for the time, hee proicecteth first by

by the direction of the Poles of the world, *Si ex Astrologicis temporum mensurationibus prima initia quando aliquatenus huius Stella significata pullulabunt coniectare licebit ex directione Coniunctionis maximæ (cui Stella hæc Prodromus) &c.* Pag. 804.  
 If we take leaue by Astrological calculation of time, to make coniecture concerning the first beginning of that which is portended, we guesse it will be in the bud about nine yeeres after the great Coniunction following shortly after the appearing of this Star. And so in Computation with the place of the new Star, this designed time wil fall out at the accomplishment of the third *Septenary* of yeeres, (*viz.* the 21. yeere after the first appearing of the Star) being the yeere 1592. But if one and twentie yeeres complete, (which *Tycho* seemeth to inrend) bee added, the time will reach rather to the yeare of our Lord, 1593.

The second way of this Calculation of the time, is by the *Direction of the Zon* Pag. 805.

*diague*, from the place of that *Great Coniunction* by the *Longitude* of the new Starr vnto the seventh Degree of *Taurus*, which *Coniunction* happeneth neere the end of the seventh *Septenary*, 48 yeeres after the first appearing of the New Starr, *viz.* about the yeare, 1620. About that time, saith *Tycho*, in all probabilities will inure the vigour and operation of this new Starr, *Annis praesertim aliquot sequentibus*, especially some yeeres after that time, *post, viz. completum a nato Christo annum. 1632. aut circiter*, namely after the yeare of Christ 1632. or thereabouts.

*Vbi.*

As for the designing of the place where the influence of this Starr shall worke, first in generall it must needs concerne the Northerne part of the World on this side of the *Aequator*, because the Starr appeared and dwelt in this Hemisphere: and consequently must be held to haue most operation where it was most verticall, that is on those



those parts where the Star was most direct over the head, and sent forth the beames of his influence most perpendicular. Not that mutations must needs happen in those places onely, or necessarily in those very places, but (as may well be noted out of the words of Tycho) *præ cæteris aliquid ominis* those parts Pag. 808. are ominous about the rest: insomuch as *INDE mutationum tantarum occasio atq; author expectanda*: from thence are to be expected the occasion and author of so great alterations. Which much conduceth to the interpretation hereafter following.

Now becaule the fixed seat of the new Star was in distance from the *Æquator* Northward about 62. degrees, that tract of the earth which lieth in the Northern latitude of 62. is to be taken as principally intended: which in our part of the knowne world rangeth along from the West through *Norvegia, Sweedia, Finlandia, Livonia, Moscovia, and Tartaria.* In all which Countries those

parcells which lye vnder the forenamed latitude, had once every day that new Starre in their *Zenith*, that is iust over the head. But in this Diurnall motion how and vpon what poynt of this circle to fixe the dint of the influence, *Hic labor, hoc opus est.* Therelies the businesse.

Learned *Tycho* guided his Contemplation by the very first New Moone after the first appearing of the Starr: which New Moone fell vpon the fifteenth of *November*, seauen houres thirteene minutes  $\frac{2}{3}$  in the afternoone, accounting the time by the Meridian of *Tycho's Island*: at which instant the new Starr was in the Meridian of 53 Degrees from the West, and so became in that instant verticall and highest to that place of the earth, which lyeth in the longitude of 53, and latitude of 62: being situated in respect of the Citie of *London* twentie Degrees more Easterly, and about ten Degrees more Northerly.

So

So now, in regard of the ayme of this  
 euacuation of prediction, the parallell  
 of 62 may be called the Butt, & the Me-  
 ridian of 53, (where it cutteth that pa-  
 rallell) the white, or marke designed.  
 For the finding whereof, and touching  
 it with the finger of Evidence, we need  
 no other guidance, then

*Cogimur è tabula pictos ediscere Mundos.*

Of all the world the seuerall parts  
 by name,

Wee cannot chuse but learne by  
 tabled frame.

View we therefore our most appro-  
 ued and current Mapps, whether Vni-  
 versall, or Nationall and particular,  
 wherin the severall Countries are Geo-  
 graphically distinguished by the regu-  
 lar lines of latitude (which is the situa-  
 tion from South to North) and of lon-  
 gitude (being the respect vnto West and  
 East) and therein shall we find, that the  
 very place of this forenamed posture is  
 either a part of *Finicus Sinus*, the Bay or  
 Gulfe of *Finland*, or some border of  
 the

the Land and Townes seated vpon that Gulfe.

If we take counsell of *Gerad Mercator* in his *Atlas Major* either by viewing his Mapps or reading the numbers designed in his Alphabeticall tables, he affordeth vs at least 40 degrees to spare, whereby the verge of *Finland* is extended Eastward in the parallele of 62. beyond the Meridian of 53. as evidently appeareth by the situation of *Kinaveb Egrep*, *Iegaborg*, and other Townes neere bordering. Some other Mapps draw those parts a little more to the West: which is not to be accompted strange, when as in many parts of the world (especially those that are lesse frequented by travellers, or lesse furnished with inhabitant Astronomers) the true longitude is not so certainly knowne, as the latitude. And therefore a small diversity of this kind occurring in variouse Mapps is not much to be stood vpon.

True it is that our *Tycho* expresseth that

that designed concurrence of longitude and latitude, as lighting vpon *Illam Moscoviae plagam, quæ cum Boreali & ortum simul respiciente Finlandiæ parte coniungitur*: That coast of *Muscovy*, which bordereth vpon the Northerly and Easterly part of *Finland*: Whether ledd thereto by the composure of Mapps in his time, pulling *Moscovy* more West: or thinking that huge continent of *Moscovy* and other Eastern parts more fit for the title of *Magna septentrionis domus*, The great house of the North hereafter mentioned in *Sybill's* prophecy: or lastly (which is most likely) for that divers distasts and quarrells happening between his Sovereigne the King of *Denmark*, & the neighbouring King of *Sweden*; it had bin over open to envy and ieaiousies to haue deuoted in direct termes any part of the Dominions of the *Swede* for the seminary of great and violent alterations: and to he chose rather to expresse the place by the phrase of *Russia bordering vpon Finland*, then

*Tycho* once was faine to hide his head for bringing too nere home a prædiction, which afterward proved true.

D

of

of Finland bordering vpon Russia.

Pag. 810.

Sutable heereunto is that his modest or cautelouse demurre, wherewith the events of this signe are by his penn tenderly tacked vpon the designed place, with submission to other mens iudgements, in these words. *An igitur HINC tantarum turbarum & mutationum, quæ per hoc insolens ostentum innuebantur, primæ occasionēs pullulabunt, atq; post-modum in alias Mundi Plagas late magna & diuturna vi disseminabuntur, aliis expendendum decedendumq; relinquo.* I leaue it to be weighed and determined by other mens iudgements, whether or no the first occasions of thole great turmoyles & alterations implied by this extraordinary wondrous Starr, shall budd foorth out of this place designed by me, and shortly after be shed abroad thence into other Regions of the world farr and wide, with great and durable forces. Thus Tycho Brahe.

It is a true saying, that in predictions (especially humane, and coniecturall) event,



event, and experience is the best Comment. If therefore about a place and time thus decyphered there now appeare evidence of vnexpected immutations, being the streames issuing from a fountaine lately breaking forth and getting more strength with full Tide of prosperous successe, why may not we acknowledg herein Gods extraordinary handy-work as performed in the event, to alio fore-described in the heavenly Characters of such miraculous signes?

If Eclipses of the two great lights, and coniunction of Planets vnder some portions of fixed stars haue at any time, or may portend events vpon earth, much more may new Starrs moulded by the hand of God in the highest heavens challenge the like propheticall language. Those Eclipses and coniunctions are meerly naturall, and haue their certiane revolution, and concurrence, which many yeares before their apparition may be infallably set downe by the obseruation of Gods ordinary

D 2

power



Power in the motion of the creature : but this admirable Starr in the essence, and place thereof sheweth the finger of God, reaching higher then to the support of Naturall agents : and therefore much more probably may be presumed to be an object, not onely of the eye by beauty and lustre, but also of the vnderstanding, in being a messenger of Divine future operation.

In the times now mentioned by the learned *Tycho*, and in and about the places, whereupon he especially fixeth the influence of this new Herald of Heaven, we can finde no other fit subject of application then the new risen Starr radiant in virtue and goodnesse, sparkeling with the beames of Martiall Valour, the prosperous and admired *Gustavus Adolphus* King of Sweden, who by his manifold and sudden Conquests is now made the spectacle of the Christian World, beheld and spoken of with no lesse admiration, then that  
new

new Starr of the North, which seemeth to be his fore-runner.

As for the time, the three termes of revolution intēded by *Tycho*, viz. the yeares 1593. 1620. 1632. or therabouts may decipher him, the first (well neare) his Birth, the second his Ingresse, the third his Progressse in successefull Conquests.

Then likewise the place pointed at by the Heavens, or rather appointed by the God of heaven to be the Seminary or Nest, which shall send forth the Author of great alterations is found to be the Countrey of *Finland*, a part of his Dominions belonging to the Kingdom of *Sweden*, and recited in his Title, *Great Prince of Finland*.

Seeing that time and place so conveniently concurr with incomparable successe in his Victories, (wherein he deporteth himselfe so admirably, that it is hard to say, whether be greater his Valour in subduing, or his Iustice in the vndertaking, and well vsing his Victories to the reliefe of the oppressed) we

shall not need here to describe the particulars of his Atchiuements blowne abroad by the Trumpet of publique Fame, and echoed vnto vs by the weekly tell-tale *Corantes*. Such cleare beames of Vertue and Glory Envy it selfe can neither out-face nor suppress.

Yet to set vnder one view some part of that, which otherwise may dispersedly be gathered by certaine Information, we will take leaue to shadow out some few lineaments of his worth and happinesse.

*Gustavus Ericus* King of Sweden (the first crowned Protestant of our Age) was his Grandfather: to whom that Kingdome oweth their liberty from the yoake of the *Danes*: whose sonne *Charles* likewise freed them from the pressures of the *Polacks*. This *Charles* marryed the daughter of *Adolph* Duke of *Holstein*, and by her begate this *Gustavus Adolphus*, borne at *Stockholm* the last of *November* 1594, *stilo vet.* Who thus by two descents is in blood and generous

nerous disposition qualified to be a Restorer of Liberties.

About the teuenteenth yeare of his age, *Anno 1611*, he was by his Father *Charles* made Colonell of a Troope of Horle in the Warrs against *Denmarke*.

When hee had settled Peace in his owne Countrey, by composing of differences and quarrells risen betweene him and the King of *Denmark*, about the yeare 1614, vpon refusall made vnto him of re-imbursment of large summes of money layd out by the State and Subiects of his Kingdome, and lent to the Emperour of *Muscovy*, he vnder-tooke vpon that iust quarrell to make an Inroad vpon the adiacent Dominions of that potent Emperour, and taking his March from *Finland* with prosperous successe he in a short time conquered the mighty Province of *Ingoria*, or *Ingerland*: and among the rest hee took the famous strong Fort of *Kexholm*, and shortly after by the mediation of King *James* our late Sovereigne concluded

cluded a Peace betweene himselfe and the Emperour of *Muscovy* vpon very good and honourable Conditions: whereby he not onely held that Countrey which hee had seized on, but also receiued of the *Moscovite* a great summe of money for his expence in that warr. So that now hee is possessed of some part of that vast Continent of *Moscovia*, whitherward our *Tycho Brahe* (as before is noted) would seeme to extend more Easterly the poynt designed by this Calculation.

And consequently if (supposing, but not graunting) we should stretch the foreinstanced longitude of 53. into this border of *Muscovy*, then may we thus vnderstand these words of *Tycho*, *inde initia mutationum*, thence or from that place shall issue out the beginnings of alterations, namely, that other alterations shall be produced in other places and regions, but by him, who shall very there in *Russia* make the Commencement of his exploits and Conquests.

For

For that footing and ground gayned there may well be accompted the first stepp to his greatnesse, and foundation of his other conquests, not onely in order of time, but also in the inhabling him and fleshing his hardy *Finlanders* for further vndertakings.

In this construction *Finland* may be the place *a quo* whence, and *Russia* the place both *in quo* and *a quo* where, and whence great alterations may be sayd to have their eruption.

About the beginning of the yeare 1618. he entred *Livonia* against the *Polonian*, and proceeded in that invasion so prosperously by severall conquests, in divers places, that by the yeare 1624. that whole countrey was made subiect vnto him.

About the yeare 1626. he entred *Prussia*, and surprised the Fort of *Pelavia*, at once making himselfe Master of all the trade of the rich Cities of *Coningsberg* and *Elbing*: which enterprise he vndertook with his owne natieue *Sweds* & *Finlanders* (who in that employment did not exceed the number of 9000. men) but with so wonderfull successe, that this achievement may rightly be counted the rise and growth of his greatnes.

The *Finlanders* and other *Sweds* are his toughest helps, being best able to endure the cold and hardship of Winter-warfare.

E

With



With this small force he marched towards *Elbing*, and whilest the *Burgers* of that Towne were treating a neutrality with his Counsell in the Tents, he, with some few Musketers attending him, boldly entred the city, which with feare and amazement admitted him vpon the onely command of his word, and confident Maiesty of his countenance: the walls thereof being at that instant laden with armed men well appoynted for defence against him, who then beholding his entrance durst not discharge a bullet, or make any other resistance against him.

This City he made his Magazin for the warr, and departing thence he took the great Castle of *Mariburg*, being the seat of the *Teutonique* Order of Knighthood. Where not having eight thousand foot he entrenched himselfe, fighting in the face of forty thousand *Polonians*, and ten thousand *Imperialls*: and so tyred and wore out the great army of the enemy, that they not onely by the mediation



mediation of our dread Soueraign King *Charles*, in the yere 1612, submitted vnto his conditions of Peace very honorable on his part, but also yeelded vnto him a great part of that *Territory of Prussia*.

The Emperour hauing thus made war against him in *Prussia*, and oppressed the King of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Pomerania*, & *Mechlenburg*, and the King of *Swedes* enemies being likely to make themselues Master of the *Baltique* Sea, not only to his ruine, but also to the endangering of *Denmark*, and endamming of *Great Britaine* and *Holland*, the King of *Swedes* subiects being vniustly spoiled of their goods, and forbid coming on the *German* shore to trade, the Towne of *Stralsond* hauing formerly grieuously complained vnto him of the wrongs and danger wherewith they were encompassed; vpon these and other necessary causes (as by his published *Manifesto* may appeare) he entred *Germany* in the yere 1630, and took from the invading *Imperials* the Isle of *Rugia*,

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a place

a place of great importance, which serveth him for a safe station for his shipping. And then winning a strong Fort on the maine land (on purpose by the oppressors of the liberties of *Germany* then built against him,) himself landed at *Stralsund* in *June*, 1630.

In *December* following he took the Townes of *Griffenhagen*, and the Fort of *Gartz* in the face of the enemies Army, and following the Victory chased the Army of *Walensteine* Duke of *Fritland*, which having possessed the City of *Franckford* on the *Oder*, and *Lantzbergh*, he took the one by assault in the open day, when it had 6000 old Souldiers in Garrison, and the King not above seven thousand to attempt it.

From thence marching without delay the very next day to *Lantzbergh* with two thousand foot and a thousand horse he tooke that strong passe by composition yielding to him vpon the onely motiue of his reputation, out of which Marched foure thousand foot, with

with shame and astonishment beholding so small a number, to whom they had yielded themselves.

In this present yeare 1631. the defeat given by him (ioyning with the Duke of Saxony) in open field and pitched Campe, may bee called the downe-weight of his valour, casting on his side the ballance of predominant successe: which was atchieved vpon the seuenth of September last neere *Lipsich* in Saxony, in a field called *Godsacre*, being the selfe same plot of ground wherein the Emperour *Charles 5.* tooke *Frederick* Duke of Saxony, and *Philip* Landgraue of *Hessen* prisoners in battell, devastating thereupon the Duke of Sax. of his Duchy and Electorat; which is now by revolution of Time repayed by this Defeat vpon the very same place.

*Tillies* Army consisting of 44000 fighting men; the King of *Swedens* and the Duke of *Saxonies* Army in all of 38000. In which battell the Duke of

*Holstein* leading the left wing of *Tillyes* Army, gaue the onset vpon the Kings Army, and was taken prisoner within short time, the Duke of Sax. being hotly charged by *Tilly*, left him elbowroom in the field together with three of the Saxon Regiments that stood to it. And so the King hauing now not aboue 18000 fighting men, set courageously vpon *Tilly*, putting him to flight, entred vpon his Ordnance, Wagons, and Tents as they stood furnished with meat vpon the Tables prepared by them, who now had no list to returne to that Supper, but rather left it to those for whom God had provided it.

The flying enemy was shrowded by the black mantle of the night, so that the conquering King could not further pursue his Victory till the next morning, when drawing out a thousand horse he in person followed them eight Dutch myles, cutting off 1000 of the foot, and taking prisoners 3000 more.

The losse on *Tillyes* part is esteemed  
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at 18000, whereof slaine 8000, and taken prisoners 10000. The losse on the other part not aboue 1200 men as by the more stringe & truer Computation is avowed. The Kings Motto or Word was *Deus nobiscum*, God on our side. Tillies Word, *Sancta Maria*, Saint Marie.

I think more foreboading coniecture might haue been made out of the vnequall counterpoise between these two tutelary Patrons or protectors, then out of the auspicious flying of a great troop of birds in that field, by some observed vpon that very morning, instantly before the Armies set vp their rest in the place, namely overflying the place of *Tillyes* army, and lighting in the place of the King of *Swedens* army.

The ancient Latines called that *augustum*, which was *bonis avibus gestum*, acheived according to the foresignification made by the lucky and prosperous flying of birds, and in that sense may this victory be called *augusta*, though  
contra

*contra ipsum Augustum* in his principall commander of his forces defeated, and ruined.

Some haue obserued the symbolizing and easy transmutation between the names *Augustus* and *Gustavus*, inferring thence that whereby his friends would heap vpon him more glory, and perhaps his enemies more enuy. But those that looke vp higher to reade Characters written in the Heauens, and guilded with the beames of new Stars, will not so low, and vpon so light ground, as *Anagrams* are, lay the foundation of predictions: and therefore neither will we insist vpon that menacing sentence, *Te debellabit auersus DEVS*, denoting the *SVE D*.

And because the late coniunction and association between him and the Duke of Saxony, hath bin & is a strong means of the late further growth of his strength and progress in Victories, it is here to be obserued and accounted no small part of the fore-spoken alterations, that the  
said



said Duke, (formerly being a kind of dormant Neutral, & thereby giving way to the encroachments of the enemy) is now awaked, & not only seeth the danger whereunto the Liberties of *Germany* were cast, but also reacheth forth his helping hand and ingageth his strength toward the recovery of the ancient & iust Liberties, therein commenting by action vpon the *Prognosticall Speculations* writtē about sixty yeares agoe by *Paulus Grebnerus*, a man of the same Astronomicall profelsion with our *Tycho Brahe*; but what auhoritie or reputation his writings deserue, I leaue to the iudgment of others. *Penes authorem esto fides.*

This *Grebner* wrote a large book of predictions which he is said to have giuen to *Queen Elizabeth*, our late Sovereigne of blessed memory. The originall wherof written by the hand of the Author, was by the worthy and Reuerend Doctor *Nevil* giuen and put into the Library of *Trinitie Colledge* in *Cambridge*, whereof hee was Master, and a

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most



most generous and edifying Benefactor vnto it. In the 261 page of that Book he thus, *Bohemia Tumultus et bellicosos strepitus magna cum defectione suorum sentit. Tempore illo Caesar Electoris Saxonie naso Hispanica, fraudulenta, dolosa, blanda, insidiosa imponit conspiciilla, quorum naturā tandem ipse pernitescit, proprioq; edocetur experimento, quod hæc austriaca conspiciilla poppismata et phalerata verba scelerata et proditoria sint practica: quibus si ultra fidem habere duceret, seipsum, conjugem, natos, & universos Christianismi confederatos in perniciosum precipita et exitium.*

What revolt of *Bohemia* may here be intended, let others make construction: but sure this pretent Duke of *Saxony* being now himselse a grand agent both in opposing *Tilly*, and also since that in vnyoaking the chiefe City *Prague*, with other Townes in *Bohemia*, demonstrateth that he hath recovered the right vse of his eyes, by casting away those false Spectacles, which were put vpon his nose by some cunning hand.

Out

Out of this *Grebner* diverse other parcells haue bin transcribed and much enquired after, as applyable to these times and to the mutations present or probably expected in *Germany* and other countreys. But I forbear inserting them, because they conteine confused and ambiguous matter, and may happily seeme as well to poynt at other times, as this, in which *Suecus felicissimo successu classe & suo populo terra marique in hostem utetur*, *Greb. Pag.*  
173.  
The *Swed* shall with most happy success employ his Navy and people by sea and land against the enemy. Yet verily the attribute of *felicissimus successus* may by this *Gustavus*, for the vnmatchable prosperity of his attempts, be challenged as a proper Character, in which neither any other *Swed*, nor man for many ages can pretend partnership with him, much lesse eminency aboue him.

Whilest these things are vnder the pen, the further proceffe of his victories comes to our eares, and, among the rest, his entring of *Franckford* vpon the *Mein*

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being

being the chiefeſt Mart-town of *Europe*, and the ſeat of the Crowne of the Emperor. Which Towne he rather won by loue, and reſpect to his honour, then ſubdued by force; The gates whereof willingly opening to admit him, he made entrance thereinto the ſeventeenth of *November*, Through which Towne he paſſed with all his army in aray; but with ſo good order and diſcipline, without violence or wrong to any of the inhabitants, that it ſeemed rather a pomp of a native King, then an enforcement by a foreiner.

Of this, and the like his ſeiſures, or entries into the many other yeilding cities and townes it may be ſaid, that he ſpeaketh by action, what formerly was uttered by the pen of one of his predecessors, *Theoderick* King of the *Goths* (& ſharer in the Roman Empire with *Iuſtinian*) He in one of his Reſcripts, or letters Miſſiue thus, *Aliorum forte Regum prælia captarum civitatum aut prædas appetunt, aut ruinas: nobis propositum eſt (Deo iuvante) ſic vincere, ut ſubiecti ſe doleant noſtrum*

*Vide Aurel.  
Caſſiodorum  
variarum lib. 3.  
Ep. 43.*

*strum dominium tardius acquisisse* Warrs vndertaken by other Kings for the most part tend to the destruction, or sackage of those cities, whereof they get the mastery : but our purpose is, by Gods assistance, to conquer in that manner, that the subdued may think themselves ill apayed, that they did no sooner cast themselves into our hands.

Add we hereunto, for conclusion of this present application, the happy protection which hath accompanied him in the midds of extreame dangers, which argueth that the hand of Gods providence hath both appointed & safe conducted him to become an instrument of great mutatiōs *in melius* for the bettering the estate of some parts of Christendome.

Warfare is to all militant men a perpetuall contexture of the netts of danger, but most to Princes vndertaking in person: With this enemy hath this King often grappled.

First in the rudiments of his prowesse, and budd of his strength, when he was

but seventeene yeares old, in the warrs between his father and the King of *Denmarke* he was hard put to it, fighting vpon the yce, when he very hardly escaped drowning: and being then put to the worse, hath made good that obseruation of an ancient warriour, that none can be a good leader in the warrs that hath not sometime bin well beaten by the enemy. This hanfell therefore may well be accounted the apprenticeship of hardship to him.

Some of the Indian people distinguish their Nobles from the Vulgar by raced marks and figures imprinted in the skin; Surely more proper marks of noblenesse in warriours are the scarrs of wounds casually inscribed on the body.

*Sidonius Apol-  
linarius Carm.  
23.*

*Namq; in corpore fortium virorum  
Laus est amplior amplior cicatrix.*

The summe of honor in the Warrs  
Is scor'd by characters of Scarrs.

The badge of this acquired honour  
this King beareth in his Royall limbs,  
peirced with shot more then once: such  
rude

rude messengers frō the enemy hauing dared to make forcible entry in his belly, and shoulder, where they yet continue their lodging, and haue the honor to enter with him into many a surpris'd or yeilding City and Castle, like the dull bittle, that mounted high by cleaving to the Eagles wing. These vneasie guests cannot by their gravity slack his Martial motion, but rather by the sense of them add a spur to his valour, and more force to the bullets, which he sendeth back in requitall.

In his warrs in *Prussia* at *Darsaw* he was surpris'd by some that issued out from an *ambuscado*, and so twice within a few houres fell into the hand of the enemy : and was again as often rescued by his owne, partly valor, partly ingenious and nimble sleight, as also by the casual approach & assistance of one of his souldiers, by whom, for concealment of his person, he was in the action called *Brother*. And this souldier pretently after being himselfe taken by the enemy, was  
by

by the Kings owne hand mutually rescued: who thereupon by the releuing King was saluted in these friendly words, *Quit brother, now you and I are even.*

Of which accident may be made this typical construction, that he is ordeined to relieue those that defend and assise him: and that his abiding the adventure of captivity, tendeth to the redeeming of others out of bondage.

Moreouer, in this or some other conflict audacious danger aspired to high, as to strike at his head: but missing the ayme, it hit his Hat: which being stricken off, it came into the hand of the enemy, and being knowne, was afterward sent to *Vienna* the chiefe City in *Austria*, and receiued there with ioy and congratulation, as a Trophey of victory against him, and pledge of future getting the head that wore it.

*Virg. Æ-  
neid. 10.*

*Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, gaudetq; potitus.*  
When *Turnus* gat young *Pallas* in his power,  
He from him hent the bossed belt he wore.  
And thus possesse d of that hostile spoile  
In triumph beareth it about a while.

But



But what followeth hereupon?

*Turno tempus erit &c.*

The time wil come, when he shal curse the day  
Wherein he tooke and bare that spoile away.

That Hat is like to be purchased at a  
dearer rate, then some Kings have sold  
their Crownes.

*Ille oculis postquam sevi monumenta doloris*

*Exuviasq; hausit, furij accensus, & ira*

*Terribilis, Tunc hinc spolijs indute meorum*

*Eripiare mihi?*

*Aeneid. 12.  
ad finem.*

*Aeneas*, when he spyed that well knowen Belr,  
Revived griefe, and anger inly felt: (he

And flaming with revenge, Shalt thou quoth  
Clad with my friends aray escape from me?

The blood of heroical *Aeneas* boyled  
at the triumphant possession of a piece  
of furniture surpris'd from, not him-  
selfe, but his friend; not living, but slain;  
How much more may a generous vi-  
ctorious Spirit resolve by strong hand  
and Martiall inroad to recover that vp-  
per couerture of his owne head?

It hath bin reported that thence it is  
transported into *Italy*, and bestowed on  
the wooden Lady of *Loretto*, for whose  
weare it is as fit, as the Gowne bequea-  
th'd to her by that Father of *Critiques*, of

G

whom

whom it is fitly said, that

*Criticus virilem Virgini togam legans*

*In morte fecit Lipsius solacisum.*

A dying Latinist of great renowne  
Vnto the Virgin *Mary* gave his Gowne.  
And was not this false Latine so to joyne  
With Female gender that case Masculine?

But now leaving this digression concerning his Hat, and returning to the Crowned head that wore it, we referr to the contemplation of iudicious men, whether a man thus armed with protection for escape of many more capitall hazards, then here are, or can be, recited, admired vnto astonishment for his great & suddē Victories beloved for his virtues both *Christian, Morall, & Military*, iustly stiled the releever of the wronged, and restorer of oppressed Princes & Liberties, concurring so neere in time and place with this fore-described Celestiall calculation, be not to be accounted that *Stellæ filius, & aureus Cæli partus*, the child of that privileged Starr, and the golden issue of Heaven, glittering with the beames of high attempts & matchlesse Honour.

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Do not these present alterations make way to a fuller accomplishment in the time now by computation approaching, namely the yeare 1632. and the yeares instantly following after the same? wherein may be made good not only the generall predictions of our Astronomer, but also in particular (among other redresses besitting this Conquerors greatnesse, and goodnesse) the restitution of some other dejected and deiectioned Princes to their native dignity, and vndoubted inheritance.

But (may some say) do all the hopes or feares of the future successe of these great alterations depend vpon the weak string of such Apparitions, whose activity in such events perhaps is either none at all, or vtterly vnsearchable by the witt of man? And if searchable, why not rather fetched from some later Comets or pretending Starrs, which since this haue appeared within our *Horizon?*

Not meerey on such farfetched and *Respon. 1.*

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coniecturall premises relyeth the expectation of the consequents betyding these times. For if, abstracting all coniectures from aboue, and supposing there were no such fore-significations, wee confine our thoughts onely to the consideration of neere by-passed, and now present events, and thereby in the balance of humane probability weigh out the expectation of the future, we shall need none other bond of assurance then the pledge of Gods providence, wheron we are to rely: and whereunto all forenamed coniectures are but accessory and supernumerary.

2. As for the operation, or portending signification of superior lights, (whatsoever doubt may be made of the ordinary lamps of heaven, and the aspects resulting out of their regular motions) it cannot be denyed but that extraordinary wonderous visibles may haue, and haue had their attendant significations. In which sence it is no impiety literally to interpret those words *I will shew wonders*

*Iosel 2.30.*

*ders in the heavens and in the earth, partly of that flaming sword-like Comet, that appeared, as a forewarner of the destruction of Ierusalem. Sutablely hereto why may not some significant power be graunted to this high heavenly, more then ordinary, spectacle? Why not thence modest, and sober collection, and probable inference be made? The principles whereof, and manner of deduction from them are not here suppressed, but, according to our authors proesse, layed out fairely aboue board: To which way of inference the Christian Reader may affoord what parcell of credit hee shall thinke fit to meat out by the rule of piety, and liberty of opinion. Valeat-ut valere poterit. Let it float as farr as this water will beare it.*

Lastly concerning other later Comets, or appearing stars, it may truely be avowed, that among them all none was so remarkeable for height, bignesse, and lustre, all concurring, as this the elder brother and Captaine of them: in

comparifon whereto they may be content to be called, as puiſnees, and afterlings, ſo alſo *minorum gentium*, petits of a lower forme.

*Sibylla Tiburtina.*

*Vide Cornel. Gemmam de divinis characteriſmis.*

Diverſe of them were obſerved by our *Tycho* in his life time, and ſurnamed by him rather Comets, then ſtarrs. But this eſpecially he judged to be foreſpoken of by one of the *Sibylls* in that prediction, which in the yeare 1520. was found vnder ground in *Suitzerland* engraven in a marble ſtone in very ancient latine characters, in this manner of Orthography *Orietour ſydous in Europa ſoupra Iberos ad magnam ſeptentrionis domum: coius radii orbem terrarum ex improviſo illouſtrabunt: &c.* A ſtarr ſhall ariſe in *Europe* over the *Iberi* at the great houſe of the North: whoſe beames ſhal ſuddenly (or vnexpectedly) enlighten the whole world.

In regard of the heauens the ſeat of this admirable ſtarr (whereof wee haue treated) is evidently *domus ſeptentrionis*, being in *Cafſiopeia*, not aboue eight.



eighteene degrees distant from the North-pole: to which neernesse none of the later did approach: and in respect of the subiect place in the earth, correspondent thereto, that tract, whereof formerly we haue discoursed, is by as good right *magna domus Septentrionis*, the great house of the North.

It befits not (nor is it easie) to determine who are these *Iberi*, and accordingly how *supra* may be diversly construed, nor what is meant by the other words of Sibyll, *Eodem fere tempore, hoc demorso sydere, coævum quoddam eious lumen longe ardentioribus Martis ignibus exardescens Antipodum finibus occludet Imperium*. But vndoubtedly in this Sibylline prediction must be intended (as the following parts shew) not so much (or not onely) *portentum caeleste*, a bright visible in the heaven, as *Stella Moralis* a radiant, admirable, potent atcheiver on the earth. Which who, what, when, or where he is, or shalbe is certainly knowne onely.

*Stel.*



*Stellarum domino, stellificiq; Deo.*

to him that framed this new great light  
in the heavens, and ordained the  
same vnto ends best knowne  
to his heavenly  
Wisedome.

*Psal. 148. 3.*

*Praise him all ye Starrs,  
and Light.*

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Theodahadus Rex.

*Cassiodorus  
Variarum. lib.  
13. ep. 18.*

**C**Ognoscite arma nostra pro salute vestra  
destinata, ut, qui vos tentaverint appe-  
tere, divino auxilio manus eis Gothorum de-  
beat obviare. Bee it knowne to you,  
that our Army is ordeined for your  
safety: So that whosoever shall bee so  
bold as to set vpon you, shall finde that  
the warrlike troopes of the *Goths* are  
prest and ready by Gods helpe to en-  
counter them.

*F 7 N 7 S.*